

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

We give you just what the Doctor orders, Pure Drugs and of the first quality. Our motto is quality first and always

F. W. Fawcett & Co.,
49 Government St., next to Chalmers & Mitchell's

VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 98

The Daily Colonist.

VICTORIA B. C. WEDNESDAY APRIL 5 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

UMBRELLAS....



We have received our stock of Spring Umbrellas. These goods are finished specially for our trade. Though we only carry the good qualities of silk, yet we have Umbrellas that will give satisfaction at very reasonable prices. Covers to match different shades of dresses.

Challoner & Mitchell,

TELEPHONE 575.

JEWELLERS

47 Government St

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

CELEBRATED

WHISKY

Is Sold at the
Stores of the

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

"SPECIAL" 1884 WHISKY

Is the

Oldest and Finest Canadian Whisky in the Market.

Where Have You Been?

Scoping up some bargains to be had at Dixi Ross'. Oh! mamma, go and see them.



Christie's Sodas, . . . Tins, 30 cents
Malzena Wafers, . . . " 35 cents
Oatmeal Wafers, . . . " 35 cents
Graham Wafers, . . . " 35 cents

A full line of fresh biscuits.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROS.
Wholesale
Grocers...

76, 79 and 80 Wharf St.
...VICTORIA, B. C...

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of.....

Provisions
Groceries
Tools.....
Cooking Utensils
Tents, Etc.

We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

GOLD
GOLD
GOLD

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

House Sales a Specialty.
Furniture Bought for Cash.....

W. JONES,
AUCTIONEER

Appraiser and Commission Agent

Farm Stock, Furniture, Real Estate.
Consignments solicited. Best prices obtained.
All business strictly private. Terms reasonable.

Auction rooms, 133 Government street,
cor. Pandora street, Victoria, B. C.

EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES—Don't plant the same seed year after year, but plant the new seed year after year, and you will improve your crop 100 per cent. We have also a nice lot of Burbank Seedlings. Sylvester Seed Co., Ltd., City Market, Telephone 413.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 420.
J. E. PAINTER,
Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices
Truck and dray work done. Office, 25
Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street,
Victoria West, Victoria.

Trout Season Has Opened!

We can supply you with
everything necessary,
except the fish, call and
examine our tackle at

FOX'S 78 Gov't Street.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. Co.

OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAW MILLS.

Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters, Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the Upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., VICTORIA, B. C.

Removal Notice.

I beg to advise the public that I have removed my Watchmaking and Jewellery Store from 90 Government Street to

43 FORT STREET

next Pemberton & Son. I thank you for your patronage in the past, and ask for its continuance at my new premises.

J. WENGER.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until noon on 23rd April next for the purchase of the property (22x13.9) or more, at 112 Government street, known as the Tontona saloon. The property includes the buildings thereon, together with the license and good-will of an old established saloon business. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. State terms.

MRS. A. BAUMGART,
97 Quadra Street.

SEED POTATOES.

A few tons of Choice Early Rose and other varieties. Come Early

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Universally Accepted as the Leading Pure Coffee of the World.

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

1 or 2 pound Tins.

All Grocers Keep it.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LD.

Wholesale
Merchants.

EX DRUMBURTON:

LIQUORS, GROCERIES AND CEMENT.

AGENTS:

Columbia Flouring Mills Co.

To Investors in

....MINING SHARES

We beg to notify investors that we are authorized to receive subscriptions for the treasury stock of a new company now being formed in Toronto to acquire several mines in that wonderful country; also the McKinney Township. Sir Geo. Kirkpatrick, late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, is the president, and is supported by one of the strongest boards of directors in Canada. We strongly and unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the strongest companies formed in Canada in the last three years, and believe the stock will rise 50 per cent. within a few weeks. The stock is very likely to be applied for twice over, and we therefore urge subscribers to apply as early in the day as possible, as allotments will be made in the order in which they are received. Reliable quotations on all other stocks hourly.

GUTHBERT & COMPY.
The Oldest Established Mining Brokerage Office in British Columbia, 15 and 17 Trowace Avenue.
Telephone 423

HERBERT GUTHBERT Leading Auctioneer
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

AUCTION: SALE

Costly Modern Furniture

I am favored with instructions to remove to 37 and 39 Langley street, opposite the main entrance to the Law Courts, and sell by auction, on

Tuesday, April 11th, at 2 p.m.

the appointments of a well and newly furnished residence, including the furnishings of Dining Room (in Oak and Leather), Drawing Room, Bedrooms, Library, Kitchen, Elegant Carpets, Fine Glass and Silverware, etc.; also at commencement of sale, Road Cart (equal to new), Harness, etc.

Particulars later.

Goods will not be delivered day of sale on account of the large number of lots to be sold.

HERBERT GUTHBERT Auctioneer.
Office, 15 and 17 Trowace Ave. Tel. 683

..AUCTION..

I am instructed to sell under chattel mortgage and other accounts at Salasrooms, 17, 73 and 81 Douglas street.

Wednesday, April 5th, at 2 p. m.

FURNITURE Etc.

Including 4 Hardwood Bed Sets, Mattresses, Dining Table and Chairs, good Parlor Set (6 pieces), Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Crochery, 2 Cook Stoves, 1 Range, Lawn Mower, Ivory Billiard and Pool Balls, Games, Fishing Rods, Croquet Set, Zither, Auto-harp, Lady's Bicycle, GOOD STOCK SADDLE, PONY RIDING SADDLE.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

A BIG

bicycle concern, which keeps its experienced men at work ALL YEAR ROUND, ought to be able to sell GOOD wheels at a FAIR price!

Rambler
Bicycles,

1899 PRICE \$55.

"The highest high-grade price that a fair!" are made by a big concern.

CALL AND SEE RAMBLERS.

WEILER BROS., - Fort Street

MINING SHARES

It is to be regretted that there is

No Stock Exchange

In Victoria; but we beg to advise our numerous clients and the general public that we receive the quotations of the Toronto Mining Exchange by wire twice a day, and we shall be very pleased to furnish the same to our clients on application at our office.

Stock Quotations:

Athabasca	50	Monte Christo	10
Brandon & G. C.	28	Morrison	18 1/2
Cariboo	1 1/2	Nelson Poorman	26
Dardanelles	1 1/2	Noble Five	32
Deer Park	6	Old Egg Five	32
Dundas	3 1/2	Old Fly	5 1/2
Eschiquet	12 1/2	Novelty	5 1/2
Evening Star	1 1/2	Rambler	35
Fontenay	17 1/2	Reco	93
Garfield Corp.	25	Shannon	93
Giant	6	St. Elmo	8
Gold	3	St. Keverne	3 1/2
Iron Col.	21	Steele Star	110
Little Crib	3 1/2	Van And	4
Lone Pine	40	Virginia	52
Mammoth	15 1/2	Viet-Texas	3
Milver Creek	7	Waterloo	123
Mitchell	30	Wonderful	7 1/2

List your stocks with us.
For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,
Stock Brokers,

86 Government Street.

SIFTON KNEW NOTHING

General Plea of Ignorance His Answer to the Yukon Arraignment.

They Were All Honorable Men Before He Sent Them to the Klondike.

Though Everybody Talked Scandal How Could He Find Out About It?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 4.—The chief interest in parliament to-day centred on the reply of the Minister of the Interior to Sir Hibbert Tupper's charges of maladministration in Yukon. Mr. Sifton occupied the first half hour in justifying his Perth speech. He repeated that the tariff was no longer an issue between the two parties, that the government without departing from the traditional policy of the Liberal party, had determined to change the tariff gradually so as not to unnecessarily disturb any existing industry. Taking up the Yukon question, he said the Conservative party sent two or three detectives to Dawson for the purpose of damaging the government. He claimed that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had given no evidence in support of his charges. He could not take up the question of royalties or reservation of claims, but would deal solely with the administration of the country. He did not claim that the government was perfect, but insisted that the government had exercised care, forethought, diligence, promptness and circumspection in its administration.

On the 5th March, 1897, Surveyor-General Deville recommended him to appoint "Thos. Fawcett, as gold commissioner for the district and he appointed him. The mining regulations which Fawcett took up were those which had been drawn up by William Pearce, at the suggestion of the Conservative government. He made a lengthy reference to the work of organizing the district, and quoted the Mail and Empire, the Citizen and other papers in justification of the appointment of Major Walsh. He also quoted W. J. Tupper, a son of Sir Charles, in justification of Mr. Walsh's appointment. He claimed that other chief officials were good men and that the government sent men of recognized good character, with not a cloud on them before they left Ottawa. Never had any appointments been made in the history of Canada with more care and more universal approbation.

Mr. Ogilvie's appointment was recommended on the 30th June, but up to that time he had not the faintest hint that Major Walsh was not doing his duty. He urged Mr. Ogilvie to go quickly, suggesting July 15. Mr. Sifton up to that time had only heard of two complaints against Walsh and McGregor of recording claims. He told Mr. Ogilvie he had an absolutely free hand in regard to the officials and could do what he thought necessary to put the service on an efficient footing.

He defended the postal arrangements at Dawson. The postmaster, he said, was Captain Harper, a good man, appointed by Conservatives. If Harper could not find out his men were taking bribes, how could he (Sifton) 4,000 miles away, ascertain it? He dealt with the question of ministerial responsibility, and quoted Sir C. H. Tupper in the 1895 Hansard, 3038, that the government could not be held responsible for what took place in connection with the Curran bridge. He claimed that the same rule applied with greater force to Yukon, where it was impossible for any person to know what was going on.

In connection with the issue of liquor permits, he maintained there had been no political favoritism shown. Since 30th August, 1897, up to the time Mr. Ogilvie took hold, permits for only 105 gallons of liquor had been issued. Mr. Ogilvie had the matter in charge from the time he went into the country. He denied emphatically that a member of the bar of Victoria had got a permit from him on a telegram. The only telegram received not by himself, but by another member of the government, was from Sir Hibbert Tupper's law partner, the answer to which was "Saw minister of interior; regret exceedingly impossible to grant permit."

Mr. Sifton continuing, dealt specifically with the different charges mentioned by Sir Hibbert Tupper. Dealing with the question of liquor permits, he said the minister of the interior had reported he had power to cancel permits granted by the Territories, but not deeming it fair to cancel them, he authorized officers at the frontier to recognize them. He read a letter from Major Walsh, emphatically denying that he had been under the influence of liquor or guilty of immorality in Yukon or anywhere else. He also said he had no interest in any mining claims. In conclusion the minister denied any personal complicity in wrong-doing, and challenged the opposition to formulate charges against him, when he would be quite willing to meet them. The House adjourned at 11:45.

An opposition caucus will be held tomorrow to decide upon the nature of the amendment to be moved to the address.

Mr. Fisher emphatically denies that he is going to London to succeed Strathearn as high commissioner.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

To Cannerymen...

A Patent Retort and Steam Box Door on Exhibition under pressure of Steam. Can be opened and closed in one minute. A perfect steam-tight joint.

T. SHAW'S

MARINE IRON WORKS, - Victoria, B. C.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Business of the Assembly—Lethbridge Helps Irrigation—The Winnipeg Vacancy.

Regina, N.W.T., April 4.—(Special)—The Northwest assembly opened to-day with a large attendance of members. W. F. Lakin was elected speaker on motion of Premier Haultain, seconded by Dr. Brett. Lieutenant-Governor Forget in the speech from the throne referred to the increased prosperity of the Territories and general topics. Among the measures to be submitted are bills declaring the law of partnership, to provide facilities for winding up joint stock companies, for dealing more comprehensively with noxious weeds, to settle various matters connected with the organization of villages, to establish a more complete system for the inspection of stock, as well as a number of minor bills.

Winnipeg, April 4.—At Lethbridge yesterday a by-law voting \$30,000 for irrigation was passed by 92 majority.

It is said that E. D. Martin, brother of Joseph Martin, has aspirations to be the Liberal candidate in Winnipeg.

SCHOOL FUND COVETED

Manitoba Legislature Told of Dire Results if Dominion Does Not Cash Up.

French Members Resist Application Unl ss Catholic Schools Are to Share.

Special to the Colonist.

Winnipeg, April 4.—In the Manitoba legislature this afternoon, the supply bill was passed through its various readings. No opposition was offered to any of the estimates. The total amount of the grants is \$1,024,374.84.

The bill respecting \$300,000 of the proceeds of school lands in Manitoba, which the Dominion parliament is again to be asked to vote, was discussed at some length in committee of the whole. McEwen of Emerson and Johnson of Turtle Mountain, moved an amendment that the request be for \$75,000 annually for four years beginning with 1899. Members and supporters of the government replied that the money had been asked for in past years with the unanimous support of the opposition—in 1895, \$50,000; in 1896, \$50,000; in 1897, \$100,000, and in 1898, \$100,000; that the increased grants to schools had been made in anticipation of receiving these advances; that the money had been spent out of other funds which had thereby been unduly drawn upon; that the sum asked for was greatly needed, and that the schools to schools would have to be largely cut down if it were not received. The opposition were asked how they would square themselves with their constituents if through their action the province should fail to get the money.

Lauzon, of St. Boniface, announced that he would support the bill only on condition that the Roman Catholic schools receive a share of the money. He attributed the action of the Senate last year to the fact of no provision having been made for this. The third reading of the bill was delayed by McEwen moving to re-commit, with a view of again bringing in his amendment.

The Wascana and Northwestern and the Manitoba Midland & Western railways bills passed second reading.

W. F. LELAND DEAD.

Proprietor of the Windsor Hotel Now Himself a Victim of the Fire.

New York, April 4.—W. F. Leland, proprietor of the Windsor hotel, died at Grenville hospital at 5:30 p.m. to-day, following an operation for appendicitis performed a few days ago. His son Charles, of Chicago, and Dr. Pitkin, the attending physician, were with him at the time of his death.

Mr. Leland collapsed from nervous prostration about a week ago as a result of the tremendous amount of work he had done, and the excitement and worry which he had undergone because of the great fire in his hotel. Three of the Leland family have died as a result of the fire. Warren F. Leland, his wife and his daughter.

SEVEN THOUSAND FOOLED.

Montreal, April 4.—Louis Cyr, of Montreal, and a stranger named Ronald last night had a contest in weight lifting and other feats of strength at Sommer park before about 7,000. The contest was supposed to be for \$3,000 a side, but it did not look genuine and Cyr won easily, his opponent finally giving up on the excuse that he had hurt his arm.

POLITICAL BANQUET.

Toronto, April 4.—The annual banquet of Young Liberals of Toronto was held this evening. The chief speakers were Mr. Fielding, Dominion finance minister, and Hon. G. W. Ross, provincial minister of education.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES

COAL

Hall, Goepel & Company

Telephone 83
100 Government Street

INSURGENTS MASSING

Hard Fighting in Prospect With Heat Intense and Water Supply Deficient.

Hoard of Silver Dollars and Two Big Krupp Guns Found Buried.

Spanish Relief for Prisoners Falls by Treachery Into Insurgents' Hands.

By Associated Press.

Manila, April 5.—(9:35 a.m.)—The insurgents are massing strong forces north the Calum pit, about five and a half miles northwest of Malolos, and according to the observations of the reconnoitering parties, they have fine entrenchments there. It is expected that hard fighting will be necessary to dislodge them at that point and at San Fernando, where Aguinaldo is supposed to be. Large rivers strengthen their positions. The Montana regiment had one man killed and three wounded yesterday. Twenty-five men were prostrated by the heat and brought to the hospital. Two new big Krupp guns, one six-inch and the other eight-inch, were found buried at Malolos; though secured late will be mounted. The Americans have also found 27,000 silver dollars.

Manila, April 4.—Gen. MacArthur reconnoitered in force this morning with the Montana regiment, the Fourth cavalry and two guns of light artillery as far as the river north of Malolos. The reconnoissance developed the fact that there are fully 1,000 rebels armed with Mauser rifles preparing for defence. Shots were exchanged and two of the Montana regiment were wounded, but there was no engagement. Later in the day Gen. MacArthur moved northward as the water supply of Malolos is inadequate. The belief is spreading among the residents here that the effect of the capture of Malolos, the former rebel capital, followed by the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission, would convince the natives that Aguinaldo's bubble has burst.

The committee of Spaniards under the leadership of Senor Antonio Fusel, president of the Spanish club, has had little success with the expedition organized to deliver money and stores to the Spanish prisoners. The members of the expedition were obliged to give the goods to the Filipino officers at Bataangas. The boat had a letter from Aguinaldo directing the Filipino officials to aid the mission, but Gen. MacArthur, commanding the Filipino forces in the southern provinces and his subordinates, declined to recognize Aguinaldo's authority. The Spaniards refused to accept the invitations to land, having been warned that they would be held for ransom.

Major Rafael Morales, the former Spanish governor of the island of Mindanao, was brought on board the ship for an interview. He was so weak that he fainted, and at parting said: "I shall never see you again." The Filipinos thought the red cross flag was the American battle flag.

A committee, whose members are of all nationalities in Manila, headed by John McLeod, an Englishman, has been organized for the purpose of interviewing the Filipino leaders and petitioning for the release of the prisoners in the name of humanity.

Hongkong, April 4.—The Filipino junta has raised another of the extraordinary statements which have been features of the newspaper campaign directed from here by the agents of Aguinaldo. In the present instance the insurgent agents claim to have obtained their "information" from American sources at Manila. They assert the existence of "mysterious intrigue" between the Vatican, Major, Wesley Merritt, President McKinley, Maj.-Gen. Elwell Otis, and Archbishop Ireland, "leading to the latter's journey to Rome." Continuing the statement says: "The Panlist fathers' actions prior to the fall of Manila were suspicious. Now, in conjunction with Archbishop Noselades, who is intimate with Gen. Otis, they are endeavoring to procure the former ascendancy of the church in the Philippines. The Panlist policy is more subtle than that of the Jesuits and unless they are promptly recalled they will work further mischief. The Philippines are a valuable hunting ground for the church, hence the titanic efforts to maintain its supremacy."

LITTLE REPUBLICS SQUABBLE.

Hayti and San Domingo Line Up Their Troops to Fight for Territory.

Port au Prince, Hayti, April 4.—The relations between the republic of Hayti and the republic of San Domingo are very much strained, owing to disputes regarding territories claimed by both republics. The two governments are concentrating troops on the frontier and it was reported that the Dominicans have invaded Haytian territory and occupied Las Caobas.

ATHLETE AND

SWEET CAPORAL

10 CENTS

PER PACKET.

CIGARETTES

H. L. SALMON'S,

Salmon Block,

LEADING TOBACCONIST

Victoria.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Atlin Prospects Still Up to Expectations—Huge Timber by Rail to Montreal.

English Traveller on Difficulties in Philippines—A Clever Operatic Production.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, April 4.—Dominick Burns, the well-known cattleman, arrived here to-day from Atlin. He says the scariest thing in Atlin is a man who does not believe that the diggings are rich and permanent. There were thousands on the trail, and he expects before he can get back with more cattle that 10,000 people will be camped there. New finds have been made at Moose creek and Otter river, which have caused a stampede and excitement.

Wholesalers in Vancouver are doing their share of outfitting for Atlin, and the Klondike season of last season are being recounted on the wharf. The steamer City of Seattle, which called on her way North, left to-day with 220 Canadians bound for Atlin.

Customs duties collected for March were \$50,764.79, a decrease as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Some huge square timbers of Douglas fir cut at the Royal City mills are being shipped over the C. P. R. to Montreal, and are a first-class advertisement for the Coast. They are 36x36 inches square and 60 feet long.

William Moon, representing a large English syndicate dealing in oil, arrived by the steamer Taptara from the Philippines yesterday, having travelled among the islands for three years. He says an American captain of the port of Tebu, formerly lieutenant of the gunboat Petrel, expresses his sentiments when he says that his countrymen "have bitten off more than they can chew." He thinks Luzon and the cities may be subdued in three or four weeks, but this is nothing to what is to come. In all other populous islands scores of different tribes speaking different languages are to be dealt with. Many of these tribes have not paid a dollar tribute to the Spaniards. These islanders have said since the hostilities: "Spain sold our country and our homes to Americans, but America will never take possession." Mr. Moon says: "I must admit that from their standpoint they are justified in rebellion. Colonization is impossible on most of the islands owing to the climate. The island of Mindanao is peopled by Malays. Its inhabitants are not civilized. This island is the richest in the group. They have defied Spain for 300 years and paid no tribute, and it is a foregone conclusion that a generation yet unborn will read of the struggle going on between the United States and the Filipinos. To subdue and civilize these wild nations millions of dollars and hundreds of valuable lives will be sacrificed. Long after apparent peace has been established wholesale assassination will be carried on." Mr. Moon saw Aguinaldo and conversed with him. He says he is a bright, magnetic little fire-eater, a marvellously shrewd man, idolized by his people and one of the greatest tacticians of any age. Mr. Moon had mildly remonstrated when there had been a wanton killing going on, and he had been told to "please keep quiet or he would be shot." He got out of the country shortly after that.

The third performance of the Lyric, Operatic and Dramatic company in "H. M. S. Pinafore," won from the audience for Mr. S. F. Baker, managing director, and Mr. Fred. Dyke, musical director. On the efforts of these gentlemen, the success of this season's performance, if not the life of the organization, depended. There is abundant musical and dramatic talent in Vancouver, but it is extremely difficult to persuade the fortunate possessors to sacrifice their business duties for long, studious practices. All things considered, the society has performed wonders in getting so many talented people together for this season's production. As for the musical portion of the presentation, Mr. Dyke has left nothing to be desired. Among the performers, Mrs. Boyer made a charming soprano, and sang with great taste. Mrs. Boyer's singing was, perhaps, the greatest treat of the evening. Miss Dempsey, who dances a humpie dressed in a fetching middy's costume, received a large share of applause. Of the other performers, Miss Nichols, Will H. Cope, Mr. Rounsefell and Mr. Oswald Roberts deserve special mention.

A NOTARY'S DISGRACE.

Raised Fifteen Thousand on Forged Securities and Fled But Now Arrested.

Montreal, April 4.—(Special)—Arthur Fiset, a notary of the firm of Papineau, Moran & Fiset, is ruined. He had been speculating freely and is said to have forged the names of people to securities on which he realized \$15,000 from the York County Loan & Savings Company. He fled from the city but was tracked by the Canadian secret service to New York, after passing some time out West, and was arrested Friday last.

CANADIAN CHIESS.

Montreal, April 4.—(Special)—At the close of the first half in the championship chess tournament the score stands as follows: Smith, Winnipeg; Goldstein, Montreal; Saunders, Toronto; and Davis, Montreal, 5 each; Stewart, Montreal; Black, Kingston, 4 each; Barry, Montreal, 3 1/2; Stewart; Lancaster, and Munn, Montreal, 3 each.

MARTELL'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

IRINZE SELLING OUT.

Three and a Half Millions to Pass to Him From Standard Oil People

New York, April 4.—The Tribune to-day says: A special despatch yesterday from Butte, Mont., said it was reported there that F. A. Heinze and the representatives of the Boston and Montana Copper Company had reached an agreement whereby Mr. Heinze would turn over to the Standard Oil interests the Montana Ore Purchasing Company and his other claims, the reported price to be paid him being \$3,400,000. The despatch adds: "Mr. Heinze and his counsel, Marcus Daly, and the Standard Oil representatives leave here to-night for New York, where it is said papers will be passed and all litigation cleared up." Another despatch from Boston says that Thomas W. Lawson and several other Standard Oil men have left that city for New York, where it is supposed the big copper consolidation will be announced the last of this week.

BOSCOWITZ ON ROCKS

Victorian Steamer at Rest Near Port Simpson but Likely to Float Off.

Texas Island Ore for Everett—Record Month for Coal Output.

Special to the Colonist.

Nanaimo, April 4.—The steamship Titania and Wyefield arrived this morning for coal cargoes. The steamer Cutch arrived from Skagway this evening with a large number of passengers and reports the steamer Barbara Boscovitz on the rocks at Hankin's reef, just outside of Port Port Simpson. Capt. Newcomb of the Cutch is of the opinion that she is not badly injured and will float next tide. The City of Topeka's decks are now totally submerged. Her passengers were taken from Juneau to Skagway on the steamer Dora.

A. E. Cuany has accepted a position in the Bank of B. C., vice Mr. Langton, who resigned, and intends opening up business in Victoria.

The steamer J. L. Card left for Texas Island, it is understood, under charter to carry 5,000 tons of ore from the island to Everett.

During the month of March the New Vancouver Coal Company's output amounted to 61,500 tons, 33,557 tons of which were shipped to Pacific Coast ports. This is the largest output in the history of the mines.

DEER PARK DISAPPOINTS.

No Ore Reserves in Sight and Shareholders Must Put Up More Money.

Toronto, April 4.—(Special)—Melfort Boulton, secretary of the Deer Park Mining Co., has issued an official statement to the effect that the report on the Deer Park gold mining company's property received from J. B. Hastings is of a disappointing nature, and in the present working there are no reserves in sight. It is proposed to call a meeting of the shareholders and raise increased capital to carry on work on lines for future developments suggested by Mr. Hastings. The Deer Park property is nearly all owned in Toronto, and the comparative failure will probably tend to discourage speculation in Rossland property for a while.

"YOU CAN'T PROVE IT."

Official Answer to Demand for Action on Notorious Scandals of Yukon.

Toronto, April 4.—(Special)—At the Young Liberal banquet last evening, Mr. Fielding spoke for nearly two hours, covering the whole range of Dominion politics. He referred to the Yukon charges, deploring the "shocking and outrageous speech," as he put it, of Sir Hibbert Tupper on the subject the other day. He maintained that the government had acquiesced in the best man possible for the Yukon service and referred to the praise and general expressions of confidence which the appointment of Major Walsh had elicited. Supposing the charges against Walsh were true, and he would not believe them true until they had been proven after fair trial, the government had acted for the best. Mr. Fielding declared that Sir Hibbert had not made definite specific charges against Mr. Stinson, but if he would lay charges in parliament against him they would be inquired into.

CREEDON AND WEST.

New York, April 4.—The twenty-round bout between Dan Creedon of Australia and Tommy West of this city, which took place to-night in the Arena of the Lenox Athletic Club, was declared a draw by Referee Charley White.

BELGIAN ENTERPRISE.

London, April 5.—A Belgian syndicate, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Ostend, is about to send a party of engineers to study the construction of a railway between Manila and Batavia.

AGAINST THE SULTAN.

London, April 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says that Turkish pamphlets have been found scattered about the mosques of the city exhorting the faithful to overthrow the regime of Abdul Hamed.

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

PROMISE TO FILIPINOS

United States Commission Gives Assurance That New Masters Come as Friends.

Condition of the People to Be Improved and Their Taxation Lessened.

By Associated Press.

Manila, April 4.—The proclamation of the United States Philippines commission has been printed in Spanish, Tagalman and English for general circulation throughout the islands. It proves a very important document. Dr. Schuman, president of the commission, says: "The Filipinos have been unceasingly asking 'What do you propose to do for us?' The proclamation answers the question and it should satisfy them." Colonel Chas. Denby, member of the commission and former minister to China, remarks that "it is the most important proclamation since the Declaration of Independence." The preamble of the proclamation recites the cession by the peace treaty of the Philippine islands to the United States, refers to the appointment of the commission, assures the people of the cordial goodwill and fraternal feeling of the President of the United States for the people of the islands, and asserts that the object of the United States government, apart from the fulfillment of the solemn obligations it has assumed towards the family of nations by the acceptance of sovereignty over the islands, is the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the Philippine people, and their elevation to a position among the most civilized people of the world.

The President, it continues, believes this perfection is to be brought about by the assurance of peace and order, the guarantee of civil and religious liberty, the establishment of justice, the cultivation of letters, science and the liberal and practical arts, the enlargement of intercourse with foreign nations, the pursuit of industry, the promotion of trade and commerce, by the multiplication and improvement of the means of internal communication, by development with the aid of modern mechanical inventions, of the great natural resources of the archipelago and by the uninterrupted devotion of the people to the pursuit of useful objects and the civilization of the whole islands which constitute the higher civilization of mankind.

"Unfortunately these pure aims and purposes of the American government and people have been misinterpreted to some of the inhabitants and the friendly American forces, without cause, have been openly attacked, and why these hostilities? What do the best Filipinos desire? Can it more than the United States intend to give? They are patriots and want liberty. Meanwhile the attention of the people of the Philippines is invited to certain regulations and principles by which the United States will be guided in its relations with them.

"These are the points of cardinal importance: 1. The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist it can accomplish no other end than their own ruin.

"2. To the Philippine people will be granted the most ample liberty and self government reconcilable with the maintenance of the peace, justice, stable, effective and economical administration of public affairs and compatible with the sovereign and international rights and obligations of the United States.

"3. The civil rights of the Philippine people will be guaranteed, and protected to the fullest extent, religious freedom will be assured and all persons shall be equal before the law on an equal standing in the eyes of the law.

"4. Honor, justice and friendship forbid the use of the Philippine people or the islands they inhabit as an object or the means of exploitation. The purpose of the American government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.

"There shall be guaranteed the Philippine people an honest and effective civil service, in which, to the fullest extent to which it is practicable, natives will be employed.

"6. The collection and application of all taxes and other revenues shall be placed upon a sound, economical basis, and public lands, raised justly and sold honestly, shall be applied only to defray the regular and proper expenses incurred by and for the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine government, and such general improvements as public interests may demand. Local funds collected shall be used for local purposes and not be devoted to other ends. With such prudent and honest fiscal administration it is believed the needs of the government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.

"7. A pure, speedy and effective administration of justice shall be established, whereby may be eradicated the evils arising from delay, corruption and exploitation.

"8. The construction of roads, railroads and similar means of communication and transportation and other public works, manifestly to the advantage of Philippine people, shall be promoted.

"9. Domestic and foreign trade and commerce, agriculture and other industrial pursuits tending towards the general development of the country in the interest of the inhabitants, shall be the objects of constant solicitude and fostering care.

"10. Effective provisions shall be made for establishment of elementary schools in which children of the people may be educated, and appropriate facilities be provided for high education.

"11. Reforms in all departments of the government, all branches of the public service, and all corporations controlling the common life of the people, shall be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with right and justice in a way to satisfy the well-founded demands and highest sentiments and aspirations of the people.

"Such is the spirit in which the United States comes to the people of the islands, and the President has instructed the commission to make this publicly known.

"In obeying his behest, the commissioners desire to join the president in expressing their goodwill toward the Philippine people, and to extend to the leading representative men an invitation to meet them for the purpose of personal acquaintance and an exchange of views and opinions."

London, April 4.—The Morning Post and the Daily Chronicle, which comment upon the proclamation issued by the

Schuman commission, admit that it is one of the most generous character to be expected from a dominant power in the position of the United States, but emphasize the difficulties still ahead until Aguinaldo is caught and it is possible to inspire the natives with confidence.

FASTER TRAIN SERVICE.

Montreal, April 4.—The Canadian Pacific passenger department has announced that by May or June next faster express trains will be put on between Montreal and the Pacific Coast. Time tables are now being prepared.

STEAMER CAPSIZES.

California, the Scene of the Latest Marine Horror—Ten Drowned.

Eureka, Cal., April 4.—The steamer Chilkat, with six passengers and a crew of thirteen, capsized on the bar to-day as she was leaving the harbor on her trip to San Francisco. Four passengers and six of the crew were drowned. The other nine persons escaped with the aid of crews from the life-saving station and the steamer Northfork.

ENTERTAINED BY JAPS

Filipino Representatives the Guests of Japanese Journalists at Tokyo.

News of the Orient Gleaned by Exchanges Received by the Japan.

Exchanges received by the Empress of Japan yesterday tell of an interesting entertainment given last month by the Tokyo journalists to two Filipino representatives, Dr. Mariano Ponce and Mr. Francisco Rivera. Speaking as one voicing the sentiments of his fellow countrymen in their present crisis with the United States, Dr. Ponce, an educated Spanish gentleman, said: "The Filipinos have freed themselves from the Spanish yoke after two years of fights and sacrifices. They must be incorporated in order to accomplish a great humanitarian mission in the concept of nations and in the progress of civilization. A republican government has been established by the universal consent of the whole population, embodying the doctrines of Montesquieu and the principles of the Magna Charta, the Edict of Nantes and the French Revolution.

"During the past months the existence of this government has initiated many beneficial things in the country, such as the establishment of a university, organization of postal and telegraphic communication, urbanization of principal towns, encouragement of agriculture and industry, and regulation of the international trade. In a word, the country, under the republican regime, has given a great boom and full of prospects.

"The Japanese government wishes to keep friendly relations with all nations, especially the nation of the extreme Orient with which we (the Filipinos) are tied by common interests, as by the identity of race, customs and traditions. But the work of perfecting the political, economic and social institutions in the Philippines is being obstructed by the ambition of America, which desires to despoil us of the holy independence which we have gained at a high price, deprecating our sacrifices and not respecting the national wishes.

"I deny the validity of the peace treaty by which Spain ceded the sovereignty over the Philippines to America; because Spain has totally lost her rights over the archipelago, because the signing of the protocol at Washington, which she had not. The Philippines will become an American possession only when there are no more Filipinos. (The Filipino government is not unwilling to come to an agreement with the Americans, as is shown by a paragraph in its message to the national assembly of the 2nd of January last: 'The government will always acknowledge the preferential right of the great North American nation to the gratitude of the Filipinos, and will study with special care and affection the means of conciliating the interests of both nations as far as the definitive establishment of the independence of the Philippines is concerned.')

"In conclusion Dr. Ponce ventured to request the Japanese journalists to exercise their influence to secure the recognition of the independence of the Philippines under the conditions which both the Filipinos and the American government may agree upon.

JAPANESE ADVICES.

A Budget of Interesting News Gleaned From Oriental Exchanges.

A bill providing for a government subsidy to enable Japanese sake brewers to boom the national beverage at the forthcoming Paris exposition has been introduced in the Japanese house of representatives. In the representation claim is made that Japanese sake is the lowest in price and most potent of alcoholic refreshment of any kind, and that the brewers, in introducing it to the world, have as much claim upon the government's aid as have the tea men.

A huge bell, similar to the one at Uyeno and other ancient temples, will be placed at Bakan, Japan, to commemorate the peace treaty concluded there between Marquis Ito and Viceroy Li Hung Chang. It is stated that the bell will measure about 15 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter. It is to be completed next year.

The leader of the Kuyang rebels of Anhui has been captured. It appeared that Niu had gone with a large body of followers to the northern portions of Anhui to encourage his fellow provincials there to throw off their allegiance to the Hun Ching. It is stated that the rebels, in introducing it to the world, have as much claim upon the government's aid as have the tea men.

A large bell, similar to the one at Uyeno and other ancient temples, will be placed at Bakan, Japan, to commemorate the peace treaty concluded there between Marquis Ito and Viceroy Li Hung Chang. It is stated that the bell will measure about 15 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter. It is to be completed next year.

The leader of the Kuyang rebels of Anhui has been captured. It appeared that Niu had gone with a large body of followers to the northern portions of Anhui to encourage his fellow provincials there to throw off their allegiance to the Hun Ching. It is stated that the rebels, in introducing it to the world, have as much claim upon the government's aid as have the tea men.

A large bell, similar to the one at Uyeno and other ancient temples, will be placed at Bakan, Japan, to commemorate the peace treaty concluded there between Marquis Ito and Viceroy Li Hung Chang. It is stated that the bell will measure about 15 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter. It is to be completed next year.

The leader of the Kuyang rebels of Anhui has been captured. It appeared that Niu had gone with a large body of followers to the northern portions of Anhui to encourage his fellow provincials there to throw off their allegiance to the Hun Ching. It is stated that the rebels, in introducing it to the world, have as much claim upon the government's aid as have the tea men.

A large bell, similar to the one at Uyeno and other ancient temples, will be placed at Bakan, Japan, to commemorate the peace treaty concluded there between Marquis Ito and Viceroy Li Hung Chang. It is stated that the bell will measure about 15 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter. It is to be completed next year.

The leader of the Kuyang rebels of Anhui has been captured. It appeared that Niu had gone with a large body of followers to the northern portions of Anhui to encourage his fellow provincials there to throw off their allegiance to the Hun Ching. It is stated that the rebels, in introducing it to the world, have as much claim upon the government's aid as have the tea men.

A large bell, similar to the one at Uyeno and other ancient temples, will be placed at Bakan, Japan, to commemorate the peace treaty concluded there between Marquis Ito and Viceroy Li Hung Chang. It is stated that the bell will measure about 15 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter. It is to be completed next year.

The leader of the Kuyang rebels of Anhui has been captured. It appeared that Niu had gone with a large body of followers to the northern portions of Anhui to encourage his fellow provincials there to throw off their allegiance to the Hun Ching. It is stated that the rebels, in introducing it to the world, have as much claim upon the government's aid as have the tea men.

A large bell, similar to the one at Uyeno and other ancient temples, will be placed at Bakan, Japan, to commemorate the peace treaty concluded there between Marquis Ito and Viceroy Li Hung Chang. It is stated that the bell will measure about 15 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter. It is to be completed next year.

The leader of the Kuyang rebels of Anhui has been captured. It appeared that Niu had gone with a large body of followers to the northern portions of Anhui to encourage his fellow provincials there to throw off their allegiance to the Hun Ching. It is stated that the rebels, in introducing it to the world, have as much claim upon the government's aid as have the tea men.

A large bell, similar to the one at Uyeno and other ancient temples, will be placed at Bakan, Japan, to commemorate the peace treaty concluded there between Marquis Ito and Viceroy Li Hung Chang. It is stated that the bell will measure about 15 feet in height and 12 feet in diameter. It is to be completed next year.

The leader of the Kuyang rebels of Anhui has been captured. It appeared that Niu had gone with a large body of followers to the northern portions of Anhui to encourage his fellow provincials there to throw off their allegiance to the Hun Ching. It is stated that the rebels, in introducing it to the world, have as much claim upon the government's aid as have the tea men.

Hickman Tye Hardware Co.,
- LIMITED -
Importers of...
Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,
MINING and MILLING SUPPLIES a SPECIALTY.
Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.
P. O. DRAWER 613.

H. M. GRAHAME,
(Successor to Loewenberg, Harris & Co.)
FINANCIAL,
REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE AGENT,
Rents and Interest Collected.
41 Government St., Victoria.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.
New York, April 4.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "There was a holiday in dealing in the markets here to-day, but the tone was firmer on the accumulation of small buying orders. The market became easier later. Thursday's bank statement is not liked. Americans began hard, but in the absence of business caused off. New York came weak, except for Wabash, and the close was uninteresting. Money was in good demand. Most of the bank loans have been repaid, but money is plentiful."

New York, April 4.—Stock trading to-day was very sensitive and moved irregularly. After a wild and high opening for many stocks, realizations of active interests and depressing efforts on the part of professionalists tended to produce recession, particularly in the active specialties, which of late have attained in the largest advances. The traffic agreement between the Third Avenue and Manhattan companies produced a large advance in both of these properties at the opening, Third Avenue rising six and Manhattan three points. Traders were inclined to make much of crop prospects, the advices from the grain regions being mixed as usual at this season of the year. The impression was rather general that much liquidation had come from active interests, but there was no certainty but that part of their former holdings had been re-purchased at a lower level, being uncertain as to the immediate position of large speculative interests. A cause of some of the commission houses selling. The dealings for the day exceeded a million shares, and the market left off weak, not far from the close of the day.

N. Y. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	April 3	April 4
Ann. Tob.	225	226 1/2
Am. Sugar	173	166 1/2
Am. Spirits	143	143
Atchafalaya	223 1/2	217 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	73	73
Can. Pac.	143 1/2	143 1/2
Can. Southern	69 1/2	69 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	143 1/2	143 1/2
C. & O.	143 1/2	143 1/2
Chic. Gas	128 1/2	127 1/2
Gen. Elec.	150 1/2	150 1/2
G. M. & S. P.	118 1/2	118 1/2
C. M. & S. P.	128 1/2	127 1/2
Cons. Gas N. Y.	60 1/2	60 1/2
D. & H.	202	202
D. & H.	117	117 1/2
D. L. & W.	174	177
D. & R. G. pld.	154 1/2	154 1/2
E. I. du Pont	143 1/2	143 1/2
Jersey Central	118 1/2	120 1/2
L. & N.	66	65 1/2
Man. Elev.	130	129 1/2
M. & E.	51 1/2	51 1/2
Nat. Lead	36 1/2	35 1/2
Nor. Am. Co.	10	10
N. P. com.	62 1/2	62 1/2
Omaha	143 1/2	143 1/2
Pac. Co. & H.	141 1/2	140 1/2
N. Y. O. & W.	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pullman	125 1/2	161
Southern Ry.	125 1/2	125 1/2
Tex. & Pac.	22 1/2	23 1/2
U. S. Leather	7 1/2	7 1/2
U. S. Rubber	61 1/2	61 1/2
Wabash pfd.	47 1/2	47 1/2
Western Union	64 1/2	64 1/2
Met. St. Ry.	25 1/2	25 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	131 1/2	129 1/2
C. P. R. in London	89 1/2	89 1/2
Com. Cable in Montreal	185	185

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Harrison Again Chicago's Choice for Mayor—Features of Other Contests.

Chicago, April 4.—Carter B. Harrison was re-elected mayor of Chicago to-day by a total vote of 146,914 against 107,304 for Zim B. Carter, the Republican, and 45,401 for John R. Altgeld, the independent Democratic candidate. Harrison's plurality thus was 39,610.

Denver, Colo., April 4.—Henry V. Johnson, Democrat, has been elected mayor of Denver by a majority of 3,000.

Cincinnati, April 3.—The elections in Ohio to-day were generally for municipal and township officers. At Cleveland there was a decisive Democratic victory on the head of the ticket only. Mayor McKisson running for a third term, being defeated by John H. Farley, Republican, by about 3,000 plurality.

At Columbus the Republican mayor was elected for the first time in 12 years. At Cincinnati the Republicans have a plurality of 7,000, though the present Democratic mayor was elected two years ago by almost as large a plurality. At Toledo Samuel M. Jones, independent Republican, was elected mayor on a single issue, assisted by factional complications. He had 6,000 plurality over both Republican and Democratic tickets. At Canton, the home of McKinley, James Robertson, Republican, was elected mayor by 13 plurality, a change from the present Democratic administration.

Detroit, April 3.—To-day's elections in Michigan have shown any marked change in the general political complexion of the state, which is normally Republican, but the result shows quite heavy Democratic gains in some of the larger cities, notably Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Jackson and Kalamazoo. On a generally light vote the Republicans hold their own in the smaller cities and throughout the rural districts. Circuit judges were elected in 35 judicial districts. Of these about two-thirds of the new judges who are elected for six-year terms are Republicans.

Butte, Mont., April 3.—The result of the Butte election is a majority of about 500 for McCarthy, Democrat, candidate for mayor. The Republicans elect the city treasurer, police magistrate and four out of five aldermen. Missions went Republican; Great Falls, Republican mayor and Democratic council; Anaconda, Democratic; Livingston, Democratic; Bozeman, Republican; and Helena, five Republican and three Democratic aldermen.

Hartford, Conn., April 3.—The town and city election to-day was distinguished by general apathy and a light vote. The common council will stand 43 Republicans and 17 Democrats.

RELIEF STEAMER FLOATS.

Southampton, April 4.—The London & Southampton Railway Co. steamer Southwestern, which went ashore on the night of March 31st in the vicinity of Cape La Hague, on the coast of Normandy, while searching for bodies of the victims of the wreck of the same company's steamer Stella, which foundered after running on the Gasquet rocks during a dense fog, on the afternoon of March 30th, has been floated.

On the opening of the Formosa Bank, the import of foreign silver coin to the islands will, says the Yozorin, be prohibited, and only coins now in circulation in the islands will be replaced with silver notes, issued by the Formosa Bank. The bill authorizing the government to float a loan for the development of Formosa, including the construction of railways, building harbors, surveying of land, etc., passed the house of representatives, with slight amendments, on Tuesday.

The China Gazette learns that it has now been definitely fixed that Nanking is to be declared open as a treaty port from March 31st, while Nanningfu, in Kwangsi is also to be opened to trade at an early date.

Six culprits who had taken part in the murder of the French missionary some time ago have been executed at Ta-tung in Hupeh, says the Japan Times.

The Japan Red Cross society some time ago ordered from England two hospital steamers, to be named the Hakui Maru and Kosui Maru. The former left England for Nagasaki on the 8th instant. On the arrival of the steamers in Japan they are to be placed under the care of the N. Y. K. and will only be requisitioned as hospital vessels in time of war.

The coal of the Philippines, says an exchange, so far as known, is carbonized lignite rather than coal, and belongs to the Tertiary age of geology. Coal exists in Luzon, and mining concessions have been granted for natural gas and petroleum are found in Cebu. Gold is frequently found in the archipelago. There is a lead mine in Cebu, and iron in Luzon and other islands.

The Japanese government has abandoned the privilege obtained by the Bakin treaty for an exclusive Japanese settlement at Shanghai and has joined the European powers in a negotiation with the Chinese authorities for extension of the international settlement at Shanghai.

Several engineers and experts, according to the L. & C. Express, have left St. Petersburg with a view to examining the gold mines which the Russo-Chinese Bank intends purchasing in the Amour district. It appears that the board of directors of the concern has decided to gradually acquire the best mines in existence in Siberia and to re-organize the works according to the latest technical improvements. A new company is to be formed under the auspices of the Russo-Chinese Bank, in order to facilitate the realization of this great scheme.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash. No Charge Less Than 25 Cents.
TO LET OR LEASE.
FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a desirable locality. Apply A. M., Colonel's office. a5
UNFURNISHED ROOMS (two), at 52, corner Menzies and Superior streets. a5
COMFORTABLE furnished room, with board, for married couple, or two gentlemen friends, 70 Princess avenue. a5
HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, single, en suite for unfurnished. 99 Douglas street. a5
TWO GENTLEMEN

Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Capetown, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.,
Agents, San Francisco.

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers.

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE FUNCTION OF THE SCHOOL.

A correspondent of the Colonist yesterday treated of the functions of the school, taking the position that the duty of the teacher was not to do parental, police or church work, a view with which we think most persons, who are not fatalists, will agree. There is entirely too much disposition to shift upon the shoulders of the teacher work that ought to be performed by others. It is absurd to expect teachers to take the place of the parent; equally absurd to ask them to perform the work of a policeman, and quite out of the question to expect them to supply religious instruction. The difficulties in the way of the latter are so obvious that most countries are making their schools non-sectarian, if they have not already done so. It is of course right to require of teachers that they shall impress upon their pupils the duty of observing the law and performing, even as children, the obligations of citizenship, but they cannot be expected to be responsible for the conduct of children out of school hours and the school premises. As far as parental duties are concerned, there is not one that can properly be delegated to the school teacher.

If the schools take the youth of the country, give them a good ordinary education, instruct them in the fundamental principles upon which the state rests and inculcate the duty of obedience, they have fulfilled their part. We lay great stress upon the duty of obedience. No truer word was ever spoken than is embraced in the maxim: "To learn to obey is the first step towards learning to command." The contrary notion has been allowed to prevail to a very great extent in late years, and it has been too generally accepted that to insist upon obedience is to "break a child's spirit." Nothing is more fallacious. The child who has never learned to obey never comes to understand the obligation of obedience to others. No one will deny that the schools of England have in times past turned out men who were fit to lead anywhere. The racial characteristic of the British people has been its capacity of leadership, yet in no part of the world is the duty of obedience more strongly insisted upon than in the schools of England. This is one of the fields of work in which the parent and teacher can co-operate. Speaking for this western country generally, it may be said with truth that this field is greatly neglected, and it would be well if the teachers of British Columbia would give it more attention. No fault can be found with the quantity of education imparted in the schools. If this is open to criticism, it is rather because there is too much than too little of it. Little exception can be taken to the quality of instruction given, for it is as a rule thorough. But very great objection can be taken to the influence of the schools upon children from the standpoint of citizenship. The obligation of obedience is not impressed upon the young mind with sufficient force, and it is needless to say that we do not mean physical force. We may apply this to the case of Victoria and say that much of the youthful vandalism, of which so great complaint is made, may be attributed to the failure of the schools to impress upon young boys their duty to the community in which they live. The very foundation stone of this duty is obedience. And so we may say to the teachers assembled in Victoria to-day that the corner stone of their policy towards their pupils should be discipline. Perfect discipline is entirely compatible with freedom, for there is no liberty worth having except liberty under law.

THE CITY ENGINEER.

The episode of Mr. Ferguson in connection with the office of city engineer ought to be a lesson to those people, who allow personal prejudices to interfere with the discharge of public duties. There is no doubt that Mr. Wilmot was removed more through personal prejudice than for any other cause. He was a gentleman whose character and ability

were known. Yet he was dismissed without a charge against him or a single reason being assigned, and the city went out hunting for a successor. The result of the search must make those responsible for it feel their souls swell with pride. They must feel with Hamlet that "tis better to endure the ills we have than to fly to those we know not of." Mr. Wilmot was a good engineer. He understands Victoria well. He had by long experience learned things useful to him in his work, which no newcomer can hope to know. But he did not suit some of the aldermen. Their first choice of a successor has been such a success that we look with much curiosity to see what the second choice will be like. The moral of the whole business is: When you have a good man, hold on to him, for good men are not looking for jobs, as a rule.

DR. POPE'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Pope's address to the Provincial Teachers' Institute is a dignified paper. His brief sketch of the work done during his regime is full of interest. In fifteen years the provincial schools have increased from 57 of all grades with 75 teachers and 3,420 pupils to 290 schools with 435 teachers and the number of pupils at the close of the last school year was 17,648; at present it must be in excess of 18,000. This means very much. It is an index of growth and a testimonial to efficient administration. To most people it will seem strange that the official under whose efficient management this progress has been achieved should have been selected by the government for such a reduction in salary that his retention of office became impossible without a sacrifice of personal dignity, which would unfit him for the position. If this is the reward of long and faithful service, and the crown of an official career marked by such results, the province cannot learn it too soon, although there will be universal regret that the lesson is at the expense of a valued servant.

There is a paragraph in the address which seems to have a meaning not apparent on its face. It is that referring to possible changes in the school law. There has been some indication that the party now in power in provincial politics intend to make some serious changes in the law. There will be much anxiety among the teaching fraternity until the policy of the government in this regard is developed. Our present system is the result of experience of the peculiar conditions prevailing in this province, which by reason of its large area and comparatively sparse population presents practical problems in connection with school management quite different to those existing in other parts of the Dominion. We very much hope that no one will try his pretence hand upon our school system. It is the easiest thing in the world for inexperienced persons to say that certain features of the system ought to be altered; but it should be borne in mind that the system as it is has resulted from years of practical experience, and is therefore much more likely to suit the province than any new one that can be devised by restless politicians seeking change for the sake of change.

SENATOR FOSTER'S VIEWS.

Senator Foster of Tacoma has given the public his views of the obstacles in the way of a treaty between the United States and Canada. He does not appear to regard them as serious. He places the removal by the United States of duties on lumber and coal in the first place and the Alaskan boundary next. Senator Foster is very much of a novice in public life, his present senatorial office being the first political position of any kind that he has ever held. Nevertheless as one of those who will have to vote upon any treaty that may be made, his views are of interest and value. He thinks that United States lumbermen would consent to a 25 per cent. reduction in lumber duties and that the coal miners would agree to a reasonable readjustment of the duties on coal, and he holds the view expressed by the Colonist in regard to the settlement of the boundary question, namely, that if the commissioners of both countries would visit the ground themselves they would be in a far better position to form an opinion than they can possibly be otherwise. In short, the Senator seems to think there are no real difficulties in the way of a treaty.

THE YUKON CHARGES.

Last night's telegrams said that the Toronto Globe had several columns of special correspondence from Dawson telling of the breakdown of the charges against the administration of affairs there. We shall know better what value to place upon this report when we have read it; but in the meantime may say that if the Globe's correspondent claims that the charges originated in the office of the Klondike Nugget, only a very small part of the truth has been told. If everything that the Nugget printed on this subject were wiped out there would be enough left to warrant the most searching inquiry. Has the Globe forgotten the grave assertions made by Mr. White, Reuter's special agent? Does it propose to ignore the scores of statements to the outside press by reliable persons, who had themselves experienced the extraordinary conditions existing at Dawson? It is absurd to the last degree to pretend now that the Nugget alone was responsible and that because a young man named Palford declined to give testimony before Mr. Ogilvie the bottom must be held to have fallen out of the whole business.

In common with every right thinking Canadian, we should be glad to have it established beyond a doubt that there never was any foundation for serious complaint. We have no desire to score political points at the expense of the good

name of the Dominion. But the evidence is too serious to be disposed of in the cavalier fashion adopted by the Globe. No one who knows Sir Hibbert Tupper believes that he would have risen in his place in parliament and made grave accusations which could be brushed aside by any newspaper correspondent. Sir Hibbert is a lawyer of experience; he is a public man of the broad type; he knows the penalty of committing himself to matters of this nature without being able to support them. We decline to accept the story printed by the Globe, because it is impossible to reconcile it with statements made to the Colonist by reliable persons, and because we feel certain that Sir Hibbert Tupper knew what he was about when he called Mr. Sifton so severely to account.

The gentlemen who have recently been undergoing examination for admission to the bar, especially those who are members of the bars of other provinces, will appreciate a story of which Gen. Butler, U. S. A., was the hero. A young man who had applied for admission to the bar failed very completely in his examination, and Butler said to him: "Is there anything that you do know?" To this the applicant replied: "The statutes. Examine me on the statutes." The General shook his head. "It's no use, my boy," he said: "what's the use of your knowing the statutes, when a fool legislature may any day repeal all you know?" In every part of the English-speaking world, much stress is laid upon knowledge of the statutes on the part of the law students; but how many old practitioners will trust themselves to say what a statute provides without looking it up? And speaking of examinations, how many lawyers, doctors and other professional men of years' standing and ability could guarantee that they could pass their admission examination?

Yesterday's despatches indicate that it may prove impossible to prevent the partition of China. The government of that country, with a fatuousness which cannot be explained, seems determined to antagonize the only one of the Great Powers which desires to preserve the integrity of the empire. Great Britain has all along been averse to anything like serious interference with Chinese territory, the small coast concessions claimed by her being calculated to secure rather than weaken the influence of the Peking authorities over the vast region nominally under their control. It seems to have become necessary for the British representatives to assert themselves with force, and this is almost certain to result in the acquisition of more territory by way of compensation and to prevent the recurrence of interference. This in turn is likely to be followed by claims on the part of the other powers, and where the end will be no one can foresee.

Some very absurd things are being said in the Conservative papers in regard to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to Sir Charles Tupper, and in Liberal papers because of Sir Hibbert Tupper's arraignment of Mr. Sifton. The matter of the two speeches is not objected to, but the manner is. We have not yet had the opportunity of reading Sir Hibbert's speech in full and hence cannot pass upon its style, but we have read Sir Wilfrid's, and while admitting that he did not spare his opponent, he kept within the limits of reasonable criticism, and if he struck hard he struck fairly. It seems babyish for party papers to cry out because an adversary goes after their friends without gloves.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier must find it difficult to justify to himself his extraordinary parliamentary tactics in permitting Sir Hibbert Tupper's arraignment of Mr. Sifton's policy to go abroad without a reply. It was an exceedingly bad piece of generalship on the part of the Premier, the effect of which will be felt for a long time. But it is a bad piece of business anyway, and no amount of good generalship can get over the fact that the Yukon administration was shamefully blundered. Mr. Sifton ought to have given the matter his direct personal supervision. He chose not to do so, and must take the consequences personally.

Mr. Shaughnessy may be right in thinking that the time is not ripe for a fast line of steamers to the United Kingdom from Canada; but the Colonist does not possess sufficient ingenuity to be able to discover how the Times expects the weather in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to be any better by and bye than it is now. Has our contemporary a corner on the climate of the future?

OUR GREAT AMERICAN POET.

Pre-Eminence Given to Whittier in Preference to Longfellow.

From the Portland Oregonian.

In our judgment, while Whittier is not a scholar's poet, like Longfellow, he is sure of a longer immortality than Longfellow, for he is the people's poet in the same high sense that Burns will always be the people's poet. Whittier is our greatest American poet, and, if we except Lowell's dialect poems, he is our only American poet. Longfellow had far more so-called culture, but he was a poetic-minded scholar rather than a man of deep, soulful nature, and his best works read like the effort of a fine musician, who played a brilliant variation of a great composer's work rather than any great music of his own. Like Whittier's "Ichabod," a magnificent piece of work, Miltonic in its austere grandeur and solemnity of thought and expression, one of the few really great poems in American literature. Whittier at his best is the poet of humble, rural life, the worshipper of nature, the writer of hymns in praise of the beneficent power of God, who had made nature beautiful and made her beauty a joy to the hearts of men of good will.

Whittier's music is all his own, and he was a most versatile musician. He loved the beautiful in nature, and could write "Sunset on the Bear Camp"; he hated oppression, and could write "Laws



A revelation to tea drinkers—
Choicest leaves—perfectly cured.
Kaisow Congow
5 and 10 lb. boxes only.
Best package tea brought to Canada.
Look for the "MM" and Star.

Deo"; he was of devout, religious spirit, and could write "My Psalm" and "Eternal Goodness"; he was of genuine catholic sympathy, and could write of Burns as tenderly as if the Scotch bard had been his erring yet best beloved brother; he sounded the inexhaustible warmth of the Irish heart and wrote "Kathleen." Whittier was the poet of nature, of legend and human life, and he was the poet, too, of the devout and religious spirit of reform. He was at once a poet of emotion and intellect, of feeling and fine reason, of inborn shyness and outward modesty, and yet for the oppressed, the afflicted, the fallen, the outcast, Whittier was already ready to war with hot invective or plead with soft persuasion; he, far above and beyond Longfellow, was a poet of feeling, force, moral might, and spiritual insight. Whittier rather than Longfellow is our great American poet.

A card on the outside of office door says: "Come to lunch. Be back in ten minutes." And the man will be there on time. That is, for some days, weeks or even months, he will. Then he will be at home occasionally for a day. He'll tell you he had a headache—a turn of cholera morbus, or maybe he'll say he had a lump in his stomach and felt too miserable to move. The lump was probably two or three ten-minute lunches condensed.

The man who "bolts" his lunches will find Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best friend he ever made.

There is no case of biliousness, constipation, indigestion, "heart-burn," or any of the rest of the night-mare breeding brood that these little "Pellets" will not cure. They cure permanently. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008-page, "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

PLAIN LANGUAGE.

It is often said that the church does not speak plainly enough about social questions. The following extracts from the last issue of the Church Standard, published in Philadelphia, the leading newspaper of the Episcopal church in the States, are at all events outspoken:

"Last week four negroes were foully and brutally shot to death by a party of white assassins in Georgia. There was no pretence of the usual legal crime. There had been no actual bodily violence to man or woman. There was no certainty of the guilt of any one of the murdered men. There was not even the extenuation of an insufficient law to punish them, if they were guilty, and there was no danger of exasperating delay in the execution of a legal sentence, if it were pronounced. The assassination was a cold and brutal butchery. Now, the people of Georgia are as good as any other people in this country, and they count among them some as noble Christian men and women as can be found anywhere; but just so long as the people of Georgia allow such butcheries to be committed, or, in other words, so long as their unwritten law makes it impossible to hang a white man for the brutal murder of a negro, the common conscience of mankind will say that the state of Georgia is not a civilized state. It may have civilized people—no one will deny that—but a state which either cannot or will not protect the humblest human being against murderous violence does not fulfil the purpose of a civilized state.

"While that must be the rational judgment of mankind on the state of Georgia, what is to be said of the city of Philadelphia? In Georgia four negroes are foully murdered, and we forthwith pour out vials of wrath on her devoted head; forgetting that within the past few weeks four hundred inhabitants of Philadelphia have been still more meanly murdered by preventable disease. Over four thousand people have been wantonly subjected to the lingering pain and loss of typhoid fever; more than four hundred have died; how many women and children have been reduced to destitution nobody knows—we had almost said that nobody cares. How or why has this preventable calamity been brought upon this city? How? By the neglect of the city councils to provide pure water! Why? Simply because corrupt members of those bodies are not willing to allow the evil to be stopped unless they can manage to make some unlawful gain in the operation. That is the plain truth of the matter; and those men are meaner criminals than the Georgia negro-murderers. They are cold-blooded, mercenary assassins. And what sort of civilization is that of Philadelphia which elects such men to office, and looks stolidly on while the people die like sheep?"

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

It is said that 27,000 tons of water fall every year on each mile of turniple road. The eggs of the bluebottle fly, if placed in the sun, will hatch in two or three hours.

The salt contained in pure, fresh fruits is beneficial to the system. The scarcity of fresh fruits in the winter time is often a cause of serious illness. The basis of ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT is the salt extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. It keeps you in excellent health the year 'round. All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

WHY Buy Cheap Grades of Bicycles, when you can get the best for the same prices? * * *

VICTORS, - \$55.00
STEARNS, - \$50.00
IMPERIAL, - \$40.00

JOHN DARNLEY & CO., AGENTS.
119 Government St.
Also Agents for Taylor's Fire-Proof Safes.

B.C. Pottery Co. Ltd.

22 1/2 Pandora St., Victoria
Manufacturers of...
Sewer Pipe and Connections, Fire Bricks, Pressed Bricks, Flower Pots &c

Merchants' Bank of Halifax

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital paid up - - \$1,500,000
Rest - - - - - 1,250,000

Branches of this Bank are now Established at...

ATLIN and BENNETT

Drafts issued and money transferred.
A general banking business transacted.
Gold dust assayed and purchased.

G. A. TAYLOR,
Manager Victoria Branch

MILLINERY OPENING

TUESDAY
March 21st

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

Mrs. W. Bickford,

SOMERSET HOUSE

61-63 Fort St., - Victoria, B. C.

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

HAND TO OUR
TRAVELLING STAFF,

WRITE

'PHONE

WIRE OR

TAKE A DAY OFF

AND BRING YOUR

ORDERS TO

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

WE SHIP VARNISHES

JAPANS AND

COLORS PROMPTLY

FROM

MONTREAL

VANCOUVER AND

VICTORIA

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

VICTORIA, B. C.

OAK HALL

New Spring Goods arriving almost every day.

We have a beautiful line of these nobbie little Brownie Suits from \$2.50 to \$4.50 sizes 21 to 27 inches.
Boys' Knicker Pants, 25 cents per pair all sizes.

Boys' good strong Corduroy Pants \$1.00
Remember our address

37 JOHNSON STREET

McCandless Bros.



Why it Never Loses Shape

The invisible Staying is its Bone and Muscle. Best cloths Stretch and Bag from weight in pockets, moisture, wear and tear.

Stout linen strips Brace and Bind every pocket in "Fit-Reform" coats, resisting strain and swinging weight direct from shoulders.

Soft finished shrunken canvas interlines the fronts being moulded round by the needle (not merely pressed) into form of chest and shoulders.

A linen tape stitched short along edge of coat gives inward curve of best tailored garments.

No cheap "Custom-Made," nor other "Ready-Made" has these hidden merits of "Fit-Reform"

Brand and Maker's price sewn in left breast pocket.
\$10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00 per suit.

Allen's Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

WILL OPEN AT

73 Government Street

ABOUT FIRST WEEK IN APRIL

Sole Controllers for Victoria.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

..THE..

Sherwin-Williams Paint

Made to Paint Buildings with.

FAMILY PAINT—For Limited Surfaces.

BUGGY PAINT—For Painting and Varnishing at one operation.

VARNISH STAIN—For Staining and Varnishing at one operation.

ENAMEL PAINT—For Furniture and Decorative Work.

WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT—For Preserving and Improving Farm Implements, etc.

SPECIAL FLOOR PAINT—Put on at Night—Ready to Walk on in the Morning.

BICYCLE ENAMEL — Air Drying.

SOLD BY

Peter McQuade & Son

Sole Agents, - 78 Wharf St.

SHOE EMPORIUM

(Late Erskine's.)

1899 BICYCLE SHOES

FOR

LADIES, GENTS and BOYS

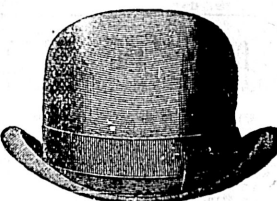
In Black and Colored Kid, Reindeer and Canvas * * *

Largest Assortment in the City.

SHOE EMPORIUM

Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

For Easter



Business Suits, \$5, 6.25, 7.50, \$10
Boys 2-piece Suits \$1, 1.50, 1.75, \$2
" 3 " \$3.25, 3.75, 4.25, \$5
30 Cases Just Received.
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, TIES,
B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Glothers, Hatters and Outfitters
Klondike Outfits, Half Price
97 JOHNSON STREET

Fine Building Lot
Good Location.
\$500.00
HEISTERMAN & CO.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.
Look for blue label cigars.
Demand blue label cigars.
Boycott non-union cigars.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Smoke union-made cigars.
Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Dominion bicycles, \$40, at Geo. C. Hinton & Co's.

If you have beauty,
I will take it—
If you have none
I will make it.
Savannah, Photo.

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clark & Pearson's.

Stylish American and English Sailors at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Drink "Hondri," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

The largest stock of fishing tackle in the city just received direct from England at Henry Short & Sons', 72 Douglas street. Established 1892.

Angus McLeod, champion of Canada, won during season 1898 26 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds. He also holds all records from one mile up to thirty. Won on a 100-gear E. & D. J. L. Beckwith, agent, 40 Johnson street.

Special lines in Art Cretones and Muslins at Weiler Bros'. Also an elegant range of Satens.

New Wall Papers for spring trade—some things special in Ingrains. Weiler Bros.

See the "Perfect" chainless bicycles—ladies' and gents'—at Hinton's.

The only practical repair men in Victoria—Onions & Plimley, 42 and 44 Broad street. Sole agents for Hartford and Durham Tires.

New Books.—Guy Boothby's weird and fascinating work, "Pharos the Egyptian," also "The Gadi," by Voynich. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jameson's).

THE BIG

"4"

Chainless - \$80.
Perfect - \$60.
Garden City - \$50.
Dominion - \$40.

G. C. HINTON & CO.

62 Government St.

Fraternal Visit.—Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., will this evening pay a fraternal visit to Columbia Lodge, No. 2.

A short programme of songs, etc., has been arranged, and refreshments will be served after the regular business of the evening has been transacted. Strangers sojourning in the city and in possession of visiting cards are requested to make a note of this.

There is no part of our business which does not receive its full share of attention, and the stock of Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods we carry are of prime quality and freshness. Our prescription department, however, is considered the most important, and the utmost care is exercised in compounding and filling orders.

The purity of the drugs used and accuracy in measuring and weighing ensure perfect results.

G. H. BOWES Chemist

100 Gov't St., near Yates St.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

THE JAPAN ARRIVES.

One of the Big White Liners in Port Yesterday From the Orient.

Five Steamers Unable to Handle the Business Off-rig the C.P.R. —Kingston Deal.

The C. P. R. steamship Empress of Japan arrived in quarantine yesterday at 3 o'clock. She left Yokohama on her fortieth homeward voyage on the 24th of March, experienced two days bad weather in mid-ocean, and brings few Europeans, 282 Chinese and 217 Japanese and a full general cargo. The Princess Louise tendered on the big white liner at William Head and reversing the usual order, only remained alongside long enough to receive the mails. Three passengers came ashore. There were three French army officers, round-the-world pleasure seekers aboard and one or two English manufacturing representatives, the complete list being as follows: P. Briffand, B. C. Cass, T. Davy, R. Dibrell, Comte Pierre de Dufort, J. C. Epperly Lieut. Rene Fabry, Alex. Flegeltau, J. Harper, S. Hayakawa, O. D. Jerauld, Mrs. O. D. Jerauld and three children, Mrs. Lancaster and child, Mrs. Macnaught, E. E. Matheson, Mr. Marjoribanks, S. Murray, Mr. A. A. Muspratt, A. F. Nicol, Robt. Niven, Mrs. Wm. T. Payne, child and aunt, G. F. Phillips, Wm. Porter, S. Porter, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Sharpe, NewmanSmith, and Lieut. Georges Vignou.

REPORTED DEAL.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Said to Be After the City of Kingston and City of Seattle.

The report current some time ago that Messrs. Dodwell & Co. were about to take over the steamboat business of the Northern Pacific railway, which would include the steamer City of Kingston, has been revived. It has been well known that the Northern Pacific were anxious to get out the steamboat business, allowing a separate company to handle their business on water, a fact which gives credence to the report. Messrs. Dodwell & Co. have gone into the Alaska business, to stay and it is not at all unreasonable to believe that they would like to control the City of Kingston. If the deal is consummated it is said that Tacoma would be dropped from the run between Seattle and Victoria, calling at Port Angeles, and route. It is also said that Dodwell & Co. will purchase the City of Seattle, which a company in which they are interested are now running to Alaska. The two steamers would ultimately be placed on the Seattle-Victoria route.

LOTS OF BUSINESS.

More Freight Offering for the C. P. R. Steamers Than They Can Handle.

Although they have two extra steamers, the Tartar and the Athenian, running between Victoria and Vancouver and Oriental ports, they cannot accept all the outward bound freight that is offering. Mr. J. A. Fullerton, the marine superintendent of the company, stated yesterday that word had been sent to Montreal not to book any more freight for either the Tartar, Empress of Japan or Athenian, there now being more freight on the docks and en route than they can handle. The Tartar, which arrived from the Orient on Sunday, went to Comox yesterday morning for 1,500 tons of bunker coal. She will sail from there direct to San Francisco, for which port she has 1,871 tons of freight and 22 steerage passengers. After discharge she will load 200 tons of flour at the Bay City and then return to Vancouver to complete her cargo for Oriental ports. There is now waiting for her in the Terminal City and en route 4,200 bales of raw cotton, 500 tons of flour, 300 tons of fish, 250 tons of paper pulp and some miscellaneous freight. The Athenian, which is to sail from Yokohama tomorrow, has a full cargo, as has also the Empress of Japan, which arrived yesterday. There is enough business in sight to keep the five large steamers—the three Empresses and the Tartar and Athenian, busy for some time.

THE AMUR AWAY.

Large Number of Passengers and Big Load of Freight for the North.

The Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Company's steamer Anur sailed last night for Skagway well filled with freight and with a large number of passengers. Among the latter were Mr. H. C. Flockton, general manager of the B. L. & K. N. Co., and Mr. Robert Hall, the company's outside manager, who are going to Bennett Lake and White Horse on a tour of inspection.

Other passengers were: W. F. McCullough, E. Hinds, G. Butler, Mrs. Schramm, E. B. Scroggie, J. C. Lawrence, Alex. Ross, M. P. Matheson, Charles Flish, George Anderson, F. Blackwood, W. Johnson, W. C. Conner, C. Abbott, A. G. Harding, M. Clarke, W. J. Hambley, F. W. Gilbert, R. Church, Charles L. Stone, A. B. Llewellyn, W. Russell, J. Russell, J. Duff, Charles Vann, B. F. Stacey, J. L. Gray, D. Gunn, H. H. McDonald, C. H. Smith, C. F. Dillon, R. L. Kelly, G. B. Hill, George Parsons, J. Henry, W. E. Morrison, K. A. Morrison, Ole Barneson, Capt. Worsnop, J. Pauline, W. C. Tyall, Williams, J. C. Colquhoun, J. Scott.

Included in the steamer's cargo were a lot of fittings for the company's steamers on the lakes and rivers, and a shipment of cattle feed, grain and feed for the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company.

MARINE NOTES.

News has been received from China that the bark Elisa, which grounded at the entrance of the Yangtze river, was to be sold at auction on the 6th of last month. She is said to be a total wreck and of the cargo of lumber 20,000 feet have been jettisoned.

The Steamer City of Vancouver arrived from Vancouver yesterday to undergo the overhauling referred to some time ago. She brought in a general freight cargo and some machinery.

Rehearsal Postponed.—There will be no rehearsal for the Choral Union this (Wednesday) evening, the next rehearsal being set for the following Wednesday at Waitt's hall.

THE WHITE HOUSE

We are this week showing some choice designs in—

....Dress Goods and Silks

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Delta Farming Lands

FOR SALE.

Six separate pieces of land fronting on Canoe Pass, at present under cultivation and ready for crop, varying in size from 14½ to 55 acres. These properties are thoroughly dyked and drained, and are the richest and most productive kind of Delta land; also different farming properties throughout the Delta of the Fraser.

Plans and full particulars can be obtained from

PEMBERTON & SON, Victoria, B. C.

MANTELS, GRATES, and TILES,

Complete Fireplace Outfits in Latest Designs always on hand. An inspection invited. Call and see them at cor. Langley and Courtney sts. Near Post Office.

Agent for.... **LUXFER PRISVS.** **W. J. ANDERSON**

A BICYCLE

and a GIFT.

From April 3 to May 1, every purchaser of a new bicycle from us will receive an envelope containing the name and value of a gift, which they will receive, selected from our large stock of bicycle sundries, musical instruments, etc., etc.

The following are some of the handsome gifts: Guitar, Mandolin, Violin, Banjo, Autoharp, Meloharp, Zither, Music Stand, Music Satchel, Cyclopedia, Bicycle Lamp, Luggage Carrier, Hockey Goods, Golf Goods, Tennis Goods, Accordion.

The goods will be on exhibition in our windows, the values ranging in price from \$1.25 up to \$10.

Remember, our prices remain the same.

COLUMBIAS, \$52.00, 57.00, 85.00
CLEVELANDS, \$40.00, 55.00, 65.00, 80.
CRESCENTS, \$33.25, 38.00, 47.50, 75.

M. W. WAITT & CO., No. 60 Gov't St.

HOCKEY AT SIDNEY.

A Memorable Encounter in Which Victoria Vanquishes the Islands Champions.

The inhabitants of Sidney have recently been the witnesses of a heated contest in hockey, which took place between a private team from Victoria and one from the neighboring islands, each team numbering nine men. The advance of the Victorians came into sight in skirmishing order about 1 p.m., on bicycles, closely followed by the main body, enemy having previously landed in small boats. After having threatened from the house-tops to tackle everything and everybody, they finally sat down and attacked the lunch table—not the table, but the lunch. The teams finally met on a battle field which had been previously prepared by Mr. Norris, of the Sidney hotel. The Islands put up a splendid fight, and at one time it looked as though they would overwhelm their more experienced opponents, but on the verge of time the Islands had the fifth goal scored against them, which left the score 5 to 4 in favor of their opponents. Of the individual play, chief mention should have been made of Mr. Higgs, the goal-keeper for the Islands, who stopped some very "hot shots," and although new to the game, filled his position admirably, chiefly due to the coaching of Mr. J. Boyd, the Vancouver goal-keeper, who gave some valuable advice and who took up his position in rear of the Islands' team one and all played good hockey, and are to be congratulated on having got together such a strong combination in so short a time. Of the Victorians not so much can be said; this may be mainly due to their breathing powers having been greatly exercised on their long bicycle ride and on the roof of a neighboring sawmill. To Mr. Norris the thanks of the players are due for preparing the grounds at so short notice. It is to be hoped that the above match will be a yearly event, and that next season Saanich will also have a team in the field.

THE KHARTOUM COLLEGE.

Thanks From Headquarters for the First Regiment's Handsome Subscription.

A battalion order just issued by Lieut. Col. Gregory states that the following communication from Major Drummond, military secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General, to the major-general commanding the Canadian militia, is published for general information:

"Government House, Ottawa, March 22, 1899.

"Sir.—I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor-General, to acknowledge with his very sincere thanks the receipt of the handsome subscription of \$1,251.25 towards the 'Gordon Fund' from the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the troops under your command, as forwarded by you. His Excellency is very sensible of the kindly comradeship with the British and Egyptian troops in the Sudan which is here exhibited in this appropriate and handsome manner, and also desires me to convey to you his appreciation of the kindly and sympathetic words expressed in your letter accompanying the check, and his hearty thanks to yourself, your staff and those officers in the various districts who have so successfully assisted you in supporting the scheme and the fund in this marked manner."

"His Excellency cannot avoid observing the particularly generous subscriptions sent by the 90th Bn and 'B' and 'C' Co., Pragoons, No. 10 district, by the 1st Bn., No. 11 district, by the 1st, 3rd and 5th Battns., No. 5 district; by the Brighton Engineers, No. 8 district; and by the 43rd Bn., Ottawa Brigade."

Expensive Shoes.—Patrick O'Brien, for the theft of a pair of shoes worth \$1.50, was yesterday sentenced by the police magistrate to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. Patrick expresses himself as thankful that the shoes were not patent leathers of a value of \$6, as in that event he would look forward to a year's incarceration.

Washhouse By-law.—The most interesting case before the police magistrate yesterday was that of a Chinaman, Wang Hing, who was charged with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a wash-house at the corner of Pioneer and Blanchard streets. Adjoining this laundry is a vacant lot owned by Conductor Coburn, upon which that gentleman is desirous of building, as soon as the nuisance complained of is abolished. He therefore assumed the burden of the prosecution, represented by Mr. L. P. Duff, Sanitary Officer Clichease was the principal witness, declaring that he did not consider the laundry in question in the light of a nuisance, and testifying that that part of the new city eighteen months old by-law which provides for boards over all wash-tubs had never been enforced, and if enforced would result in the closing up of two-thirds of the Chinese laundries in the city. Indeed, the only part of the by-law which the council had instructed him to enforce was that providing that outside drying racks shall not be less than 40 feet from the street. The magistrate convicted, and a fine of \$5 with costs was imposed.

Twenty years' experience and improvement—

Rambler

Bicycles

Is prepared to supply and erect in working order

Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery by the best makers. Hand, power and diamond rock drills, a specialty. Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg., Victoria. P.O. Box 641.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS, ENGINEER

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the above institution will be held in the committee room at the City hall on Friday, April 7, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the reports of the officers and electing managers for the ensuing year.

WM. BOOFOOT, Honorary Secretary.

B. G. PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

WM. BOOFOOT, Honorary Secretary.

THE WESTSIDE

The New Arrivals in....

Fine Jackets and Capes.



You have learned to expect a great deal of us in the Mantle and Jacket Line. You will learn to expect even more of us after seeing the new showing, for we have set a higher standard than ever.

This Special Shipment of Latest European Novelties just added to our stock is worthy your attention.

April 2nd 1899. **The Hutcheson Company, Ltd.**

Latest from Klondyke
Unanimous decision at Miners' convention
After examination of many outfits
we find that the best goods for
least money came from the
Old Reliable Clothing House
of W. J. Wilson, Victoria
B. C.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

LIMITED LIABILITY

Gor. Government and Johnson Sts. VICTORIA, and

Hastings Street, : Vancouver

Iron, Steel, Hardware;

Wagons and Vehicles

Miners' and Loggers' Supplies

Agricultural Implements.

Massey-Harris Bicycles

\$55 00

NOLTE

GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.

FORT ST.

ENGLISH PICKLES

Of a superior quality and flavor, manufactured expressly for British Columbia trade, put up in pint jars of assorted kinds—

2 FOR 25 GENTS

D. R. POTTINGER'S

Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates St., Between Government and Broad.

WILL IT WEAR WELL?

That's the question to consider when buying your new spring hat. Our experience of many years enables us to know which hat makes the long wear kind.

We will be pleased to show you our new spring styles.

W. G. Cameron,

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 35 Johnson Street.

For Successful Farming

FERTILIZERS...

Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, Kainite, Superphosphate, Nitrate of Soda, Thomas' Phosphate Powder.

APPLY...

Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd.

Outer Wharf, VICTORIA.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS, ENGINEER

Is prepared to supply and erect in working order

Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery by the best makers. Hand, power and diamond rock drills, a specialty. Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg., Victoria. P.O. Box 641.

At the I.X.L. CYGLERY

65 Yates Street, Opp. Fire Hall.

The GRANVILLE SCHOOL

1175 Haro St., Vancouver.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS

Mademoiselle Kern, Principal

The Midsummer Term will begin April 10th. Prospectus on application.

B. G. PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the above institution will be held in the committee room at the City hall on Friday, April 7, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the reports of the officers and electing managers for the ensuing year.

WM. BOOFOOT, Honorary Secretary.

B. G. PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Ladies, if you wish a clean, white and flaky loaf of bread or cake, sweet and palatable to the taste, use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.

Mystery of a Necklace.

In the summer of 1891 I had just gone into partnership with a solicitor with my favorite brother Dick. We were both bachelors, and we decided to take a house in the country for a year or so. We soon found a small old-fashioned dwelling, situated in a pretty garden, and not too far from town, which suited us exactly.

"What a capital idea of yours to come here," said Dick, as we strolled along the river after our return from Chancery Lane on the first evening of our tenancy; "this promises to be a record summer."

So, indeed, it proved, but, alas! not in the joyous sense which poor Dick anticipated. A week later he said to me: "I want to invite a friend of mine down here for a week or so, Jack."

"I am not a superstitious man, but a child seemed to strike me as my brother made this proposal. The next moment I told myself I was a fool."

"All right, Dick; who is it?"

"A capital fellow whom I met in Paris—an Englishman—Robert Rorke is his name, and he writes for some London paper. I asked him to look me up if ever he came to London, and it seems he called at the office while I was out."

Rorke was duly invited and arrived. He was over six feet in height, very good looking, and had lively agreeable manners. I rather liked him, but I noticed that though he had an air of great frankness, he never told us anything about himself. He was evidently a man of accustomed to society, yet he seemed to know nobody in England, and never said anything about his pursuits, literary or otherwise.

One morning before my starting for the city Dick came to me with a letter in his hand. "At last the law suit is decided in my favor, Jack, and I'm going to town to-morrow to receive my grandmother's legacy. It isn't a great affair, as regards money, for Aunt Maria lived on an annuity, as you know, but she's left me that splendid set of pearls, worth quite £1,500."

"Oh, Jack fellow! What are you going to do with the pearls? Put them in the bank till you decide who is to be the future Mrs. Dick Maitland?"

Dick laughed. "I shall bring them here to-night and take them to Reading to-morrow."

"But you don't bank at Reading?"

"No, but the future Mrs. Maitland lives there."

"Mary Hatherley! I congratulate you heartily, Dick, for she's a charming girl, but—somehow I always thought of you and Mary as old friends, not as lovers," added I, for, to tell the truth, I had rather liked Mary myself.

"Who talks of lovers?" demanded Rorke, as he entered the room.

Dick, wishing to divert Rorke's attention from his love affairs, told him about the legacy. Rorke, like myself, was surprised at my brother's intention of bringing the pearls to our house, but Dick laughed at the notion that there was any fear of robbery.

"I was not going to the city that day, and just before he started for it, Dick remarked: 'I shall be back by 9.15, old man.'"

"Then I'll meet the train, for it's a lonely road to take with £1,500 worth of jewels."

"How nervous you are! Not a soul down here knows anything about the stones excepting Rorke and yourself."

I had an important letter to answer which made me forget to start in time, and as the 9.15 was generally late, I hoped I should still meet Dick before he reached the London part of the road.

For once, however, the 9.15 was punctual, and before I was a mile from the village I saw Dick's sturdy figure trudging down the long narrow lane. The next moment a man sprang from behind some bushes and dealt Dick a terrible blow on the head. The poor fellow prostrated a few seconds, then made an effort to rise. To my horror, his assailant drew a long knife and stabbed him to the heart.

It was all over in a few seconds. I rushed upon the murderer as he seized the jewels, and recognized—Robert Rorke! Then I received a violent blow, and everything became blank. When I recovered I found myself at home, and learned that I had been stabbed and left for dead by the murderer of my brother. I gave all the information I possessed about Rorke, but it amounted to little. He was traced to London, and subsequently to a village in Kent. After his arrival at the village inn, he ordered a dinner and set out for a walk, from which he never returned. No trace of him or the jewels could be found, and the police supposed he had walked to a seaport, and thus escaped abroad.

Every newspaper office in London was visited, and all denied any knowledge of Rorke. Inquiries in Paris had a like result, and it seemed that he had only arrived at the hotel where my brother met him a few hours before Dick himself. When I recovered I determined to make an investigation personally, and I went to Kent and searched the neighborhood for 10 miles around the inn at which Rorke had last been seen, but in vain, so I concluded that he had got clear away before I was able to give information as to his identity. I was about to return to town, when hearing of some picturesque scenery about 13 miles away I resolved to visit it by way of diverting my mind. As I was walking on the outskirts of a wood, I suddenly lost my footing and fell into what seemed to be a pit. I was bruised, but not seriously hurt, and I concluded that I must have fallen into a den-hole. The situation was very lonely, but what was my horror, when, in groping around the hole, I stumbled upon what was evidently a skeleton!

I was stunned by the ghastly discovery, all the more than it showed me what a risk I ran of dying in this trap. However, I collected my senses, and, remembering I had some matches, I examined the body. To my astonishment it was that of Rorke. I recognized the clothes, and the body was a good deal looser than that which had formed a part of Dick's legacy. Where were the others, I wondered; I could only conjecture

that Rorke had disposed of them. By-and-by, when a faint gleam overhead told me with joy. Somebody was whistling. I shouted repeatedly, and was presently answered. In an hour's time the gamekeeper who had answered my call obtained help, and I was rescued.

Five years later, when the tragical death of my brother and my adventure in the den-hole had somewhat faded from my mind, I went to Paris to the wedding of an old schoolfellow of Mary Hatherley's, my late brother's sweetheart—now my wife. Mary's French friend had recently become engaged to a wealthy American, after a very brief courtship. The intended bridegroom was duly introduced to me, and—and I recognized Robert Rorke!

He became livid on seeing me, for he had thought himself secure when the remains of his accomplice were identified as his own, and he was not aware of my identity till he saw me, because I had changed my name on inheriting some property a year before.

"This man is not an American, he is Robert Rorke," the publisher of my brother's "Maitland" exclaimed I to my host, and the man's looks sufficiently confirmed my statement. He protested violently, but I insisted upon his instant arrest.

On hearing this he suddenly produced a revolver and fired at me, but luckily his agitation spoiled his aim, and I escaped with a graze on the shoulder. Then he turned his weapon against himself, and blew out his brains.

Rorke was subsequently identified as a member of a well-known county family and formerly a popular personage in London society. He had disappeared from England suddenly, after the discovery of a theft of diamonds from an hotel where he was staying, and there had already been several suspicious incidents in his career in connection with the disappearance of money and jewels at houses which he had visited. He had, in fact, earned among those who knew him, the unenviable reputation of "a society thief."

THE WORLD-RULERS.

By a Banker.

When the great Roman Empire was at the summit of its power, the lofty vaunt of its citizens—Poveri Romanus sum—"I am a Roman citizen"—insured respect and consideration throughout the known world. But there now exists at far-flung Empire an ever-ready Rome, even in her palmy days, and Empire which, though severed into two great separate branches, yet springs from the same root and stock, is animated by the same high aims and desires, professes the same holy faith, and recognizes the same sacred obligation to raise and civilize the untamed heathen races of the earth.

Truly it is a splendid inheritance and a proud boast to claim to be a member of the great Anglo-Saxon race. According to the statistics which have now been issued the population of the world-empire ruled by this dominant race of all the peoples of the earth, has of late received an enormous accession, the total number of human souls constituting the British and American empires representing now the colossal figure of nearly five hundred millions of inhabitants, of which more than four hundred and twenty millions are British. These figures together constitute one-third of the human race, the British Empire alone bearing rule over one-fourth of the population of the globe.

And in other respects the Anglo-Saxon race is predominant. The empire of the sea, it is especially hers, for, of the total shipping of the world, she owns 26,561,250 tons, no less than 46,113,980 of which 13,965,312, or more than half of the whole, are British—under the Anglo-Saxon flag. It must, however, be reluctantly confessed that the British Navy is barely equal to the great defensive duties imposed upon it, for, though superior in power to the united navies of any three other nations, her armored cruisers, and also her swift torpedo boat destroyers, considerably exceeding in number and strength those possessed by the whole of the continental nations of Europe combined, yet in view of the enormous magnitude of her commerce, and the great distances which separate the various integral parts of her world-empire, it is imperatively necessary to keep with the strenuous efforts which those nations are making to place themselves upon a level with her. If Great Britain were publicly to announce that for every fighting ship built for, say, the next two years, by any of those nations, she, either alone or in conjunction with the United States, would build two, it would do more for the cessation of continually increasing armaments than any number of conferences convened by the Czar of Russia.

But let not Britain, in the plenitude of her strength, forget Him from whom her strength is derived. Rather let her ever breathe the aspiration conveyed in the stirring words of Rudyard Kipling: "If, drunk with sight of power, we loose Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe, Such boastings as the Gentiles use, Or lesser breeds without the Law—Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget."

What a glorious vista of prosperity and peace would be opened if both the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, together with the stock from whence they originally spring, viz.: Germany and Scandinavia, were to be joined together in a firm offensive and defensive alliance, in other words, if the whole of the nations professing the pure and hallowed faith of our sacred compact, they would dominate the world, and no nation would dare to go to war with another, if forbidden by such a Holy Alliance. But the hope of such an Utopian, halcyon period dare not be indulged, for we are told that right down to the end of this dispensation, wars and rumors of wars shall disturb and ravage the earth, until the advent of the Prince of Peace shall put an end to all fighting and to all strife.

And that He may speedily come to drive out contention and iniquity from this sin-stricken, demoralized earth should be the earnest and importunate prayer of all Christendom.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best known remedy, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plaster take best in the market. Price 25 cents.

TAXATION IN FRANCE.

Projected Income Tax Law Now Before the Public.

Robt. P. Skinner, U. S. consul in Marseilles, replying to the inquiry of a Western university on the subject of an income tax in France, says that public opinion is still in an unsettled state, and adds:

"The debates in the French chamber have not yet definitely disclosed the general opinion of the income tax among French statesmen, and I have no means of ascertaining their convictions except through the published records. There certainly are Frenchmen who urge the adoption of the income tax in France, a project of law being now before the public elaborated by the minister of finance, Mr. Peytral, who estimates the revenue likely to be derived from the measure at 175,000,000 francs (\$33,775,000) per annum."

The scheme of M. Peytral provides for the taxation of the taxpayer's income based upon methods of living and tangible assets. The system is apparently complicated. First, comes a determination of the rental value of the taxpayer's dwelling, including gardens and all accessories. To do this fairly, the towns and communes are divided into eight classes, according to population. To the income ascertained by a determination of the rental value of the property, would be added a sum based upon wages and salaries paid to servants, upon the number of carriages, horses, dogs, yachts and other similar property owned. The precise sum to be added to incomes by reason of possession of various sorts are all laid down in M. Peytral's project.

For example, in Paris a person employing one female servant would have 800 francs (\$154) added to his taxable income. A two-wheeled carriage would increase his taxable income by 1,000 francs (\$193), whereas the same thing in a commune of small size would add to his total only 200 francs (\$38.60). The amount of income so ascertained would be diminished to the taxpayer by fixed rule in the case of children and dependent parents. Unsettled in statements furnished to taxpayers would be punished by increased taxation.

Whether M. Peytral's project will be finally adopted I cannot, of course, say. Taxation is not more popular in France than in the United States; and the question, "Is there much dissatisfaction with the present system?" is easily answered in the affirmative.

At the present moment, there is in Marseilles, for example, a tax on rents, windows, doors, water, weights and measures, posters, signs, and other articles. A resident who pays his landlord 1,500 francs (\$280.50) per year for his house, pays a tax of 208 francs (\$40.14) per annum to the government. Property owners pay a ground tax. A principal source of revenue for France is the "octroi," a tariff levied upon nearly everything consumed in the city. Officers of the "octroi" are to be found at every entrance to all the cities of France, and they collect specific duties on produce and merchandise of every description. This is perhaps the most unpopular form of taxation now existing, and there is a widespread agitation in favor of doing away with it. I am told that in Marseilles, 800 persons are employed in collecting and accounting for this octroi tax. If the octroi bureau is abolished, some new source of revenue must be found. The amount of the tax is added to the market prices of commodities, and in many instances the cost of the consumer is thereby rendered excessive.

IT NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

People who are troubled with any disease caused or promoted by impure blood or a low state of the system may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence, for its faithful use will effect a cure. Millions take it as a spring medicine, because they know by experience it is just what the system needs.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

PLANTS HAIR ON BALD SPOTS.

Turk Discovers a Process Whereby Blemishes May Be Removed.

Dr. Menahem Hodara, of Constantinople, announces that he can take a fragment of hair, and by implanting it on the scalp of the bald patient, make the meagre clipping take root and grow into a long heavy hair, with a root of its own. He says that he has tried it upon several patients and has afterward demonstrated its success by microscopical examination.

In a local paper Dr. Hodara is quoted as follows: "It is a fact that I have been able to plant clippings of hair on a man's head so that they would grow. This discovery was the result of an experiment."

"I had under treatment two cases of favus, a disease of the scalp, which, when cured, usually leaves a large bald patch. In both cases the consequent disfigurement was so great that I determined to see if I could not make a natural covering for the bald spots."

"Briefly describing the operation performed consisted of scarifying the surface of the scalp with an instrument which makes a number of shallow incisions at a stroke. This was done in both directions, so that the lines of incision crossed each other."

"Hairs were then cut from the patient's head, and after both ends had been clipped so that an even length was obtained, these prepared hairs were placed, by the aid of forceps, in the incisions I had made in the scalp."

"At the end of four weeks I found that many of the hairs had taken root and were growing. There was no possibility of mistake on this matter."

"More curious still is the fact that these hairs, which, when placed in the scalp, were merely rootless clippings, formed roots for themselves. That is to say, each hair was found to have formed a real new bulb or root. This was shown conclusively by microscopical examination."

"The fact that these hairs took root and grew proves that the hair in itself contains the cells which enable it to produce in itself these accessories which are necessary to secure it in its site. In this respect it resembles a cutting from a plant."

NEW BUNKERS AND WASHER.

Alexandria Mine Possesses the Most Modern Equipment in B. C.

From the Wellington Enterprise.

Ten days will see installed at the Alexandria mine some modern machinery of the very latest design for handling coal, consisting of a double deck shaking screen, into which the coal is dumped from the boxes as they are run out of the mine. The upper screen is 5 feet wide by 18 feet long made of 3/4-inch steel, with 3-inch round holes in the bottom, through which passes the smaller coal, the large coal passing over the top to be emptied through a chute into the cars ready for the market. The second screen receives all the coal and dust, and passes through the first, and it in turn has 1 1/4 inch holes in its bottom through which passes all the fine coal and dust, which drops on a long apron attached to the lower screen. The coal from the lower screen is also passed through the chute into the car, being as clean as the best hand-picked coal. The screens are hung on rods that oscillate at the rate of 110 strokes per minute, being driven off a shaft by means of eccentrics, the eccentric shaft being driven by a six-h.p. engine. The capacity of the screens is 1,000 tons in 10 hours. The fine coal and dust are passed from the apron of the shaker into a chute, which empties into the receiver of a double-chain link belt elevator, with V shaped buckets placed two feet apart, which elevate the raw nut coal and dust to a height of 54 feet, where it is again emptied into another chute that carries the coal to a set of revolving screens. The smaller sized screen is 30 inches in diameter and 12 feet long, with 3/4-inch round holes in it, and revolves inside of the large screen, which is 36 inches in diameter and 12 feet long. One half of this screen has holes 3/8 of an inch in diameter, while the other half has holes 3/4 of an inch in diameter. These screens are set at an angle of two feet in 12, the coal going in at one end and coming out of the other in three different sizes and passing to storage bins of 100 tons capacity for each size. The screens as well as the elevators are driven by malleable steel link belts and semisolid sprocket wheels. From the storage bins the coal is carried out through U shaped steel troughs by means of worms 12 inches in diameter by 20 feet in length, which are driven by eccentric rods, with wrist pin and ratchet on the end of the worms, the coal passing into a Sheppard washer with a capacity of 250 tons in 10 hours. After being washed free from the dust, the coal is separated from any rock that may be in it by means of three plungers that keep the water agitated to such an extent that the coal floats off over a set of screens while the rock sinks in the water to the bottom, where a receiving trough is placed, with a worm which passes the rock out to an elevator where it is cleared away and carried away by a chute into a trough and emptied by the overflow of water. The water in the receiver being supplied by a centrifugal pump, is always in motion to prevent the sludge from clogging the separating screens. After the coal leaves the washer it is carried to a second elevator 48 feet high, made of link belts with V-shaped buckets, and emptied into the trough plates, in which there is a single link belt with scrapers attached every two feet. These scrapers convey the coal along the troughs to the storage bunker, which has a capacity of 600 tons, the troughs being so arranged that the coal can be dumped every 10 feet or carried the whole length of the bunker. These scrapers are driven by a heavy gear, which gets its power from the line shaft by means of sprocket wheels and link belt. Both elevators are driven by spur wheels and pinions from counter shafts driven by sprocket wheels and link belts from the line shaft, which has a 12x54-inch belt wheel driven by a double cylinder upright engine connected to the washer shaft. The washer and engine were manufactured by Wates & Sheppard & Sons, while all the rest of the machinery was manufactured by the Link Belt Machinery Co. of Chicago, who also supplied the plans for bunkers washer and shaking screens. The storage bunkers have a double track underneath, from which the coal can be drawn through chutes placed 10 feet apart. The slides under the chutes run on rollers, which rest on a quarter circle angle-iron at one end and a pivot at the other and are conveniently moved from the car, as they are ready to be loaded.

The work was commenced Dec. 6th, and has been carried on with only the loss of half a day during construction. The screening and double-deck shaking screens are the first of their kind in British Columbia, and have given the highest kind of satisfaction, their introduction doing away with half a dozen Chinamen, besides making a perfectly clean coal for the market, etc.

The buildings are all roofed in. They are built in the most substantial way, and contain about 70,000 feet of lumber and 100 tons of machinery.

The work is one calling for great mechanical skill and knowledge, and Mr. Loser, under whose superintendence the buildings were erected, deserves great credit for the way in which the work has been finished.

Where do you Tire First

In the Back? That means Weak Kidneys - In the Shoulder? That Tells You That the Liver is Wrong.

Would you be healthy? Then read the warnings of nature and fortify your weak points against the attacks of painful and fatal disease.

When the kidneys are ailing the back is easily tired and aches frequently. There are deposits in the urine and irregularities in the urinating organs.

When the liver goes wrong the shoulders get tired first. There is a pain in the shoulder and joints of the arm, headache, biliousness, yellow complexion and a full feeling in the side.

The kidneys and liver are in sympathy with one another, and are directly acted upon by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Is it backache? Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will put new strength and vigor into the kidneys, and keep them from getting tired and becoming deranged.

Is it pain in the shoulder? Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the torpid, sluggish liver healthy and active, and drive away backache, biliousness and stomach troubles.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the only pill having combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers.

Use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Wild and Turpentine 25 cents a large bottle.

Grand Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday and following Days at The Sterling 88 Yates Street.

THOMAS EARLE

WHOLESALE GROCER and IMPORTER.

92, 94 and 97 Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd

Dealers In

HARDWARE

Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools, Mill, Logging and Mining Supplies

Corner Wharf and Bastion Streets

Telephone 3, P. O. Box 423.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

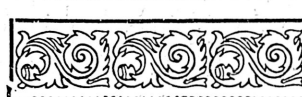
A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

Corby's Rye Whiskey.

In Bond and Duty Paid.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.



Baby Carriages and Go Carts The newest models

A great variety of Styles.

Ingrain Wall Papers

With beautiful borders and Ceilings to match.

Also a select line of

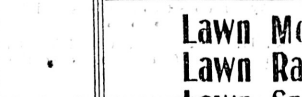
Hall, Dining Room, and Reception Room

PAPERS

WEILER BROS.,

51 to 55 Fort St.

Write for Wall Paper Samples.



Lawn Mowers, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Sprinklers, Rubber Hose, Hose Reel, Garden Forks, Trowels, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, and all kinds of Garden Tools.

Geo. Powell & Co.,

Cheapside, Victoria B. C.

Sole Agents for the Great M.A. ESTIO Range.

Money to Loan....

...On Improved Real Estate Secured by First Mortgage.

SWINERTON & ODDY, 106 Gov't St. Victoria.

FOR SALE

First-Class Pack Train

Twenty-seven mules and one bell horse, in the best condition for work, with harness complete. This train was allowed by packers to be the best mule train that worked on the Teelin trail last season, having made one trip more than any other pack train on the road.

For particulars apply to

J. GLEAHUE, 26 Yates Street, Victoria.

Kandy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE. CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS. CHRISTIE & LEWIS—169 Fort street. All orders promptly attended to.

DRAYMAN. JOSEPH HANBY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS. JAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street. T. STOREY—Funeral director and embalmer. 60 Johnson street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS. R. LETTICE—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Window glass and Wall Paper.

HARDWARE. SIDNEY SHORE, hardware, tinware, sporting goods, paints and oils, 134-136 Government street.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TIE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

HOTELS. CLARENCE—The only first-class European hotel in the city. Corner Yates and Douglas streets. A. R. McDougal, prop. OCCIDENTAL—\$1 to \$1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter. QUEENS—AM. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, pr.

IRONWORKS. VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, suppliers, etc. 17-19 Work street. Tel. 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS. VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS. BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS. L. HAFER, general machinist, 160 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. STEINLE & BARTL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS. E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS. L. GOODACRE, Contractor by appt to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 82.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., Ltd., Gov't and Yates st., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., orange marmalade.

STEAM DYE WORKS. PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114 1/2 Hastings street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

PAINT. R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

STEAM LAUNDRY. VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY—White labor only. 152 Yates street. Tel. 172.

SCAVENGERS. PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Address, 49 Discovery street. Tel. 184.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 238 Yates street. Cards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 80 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and Fort street; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies, will be promptly attended to.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS. JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street. AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.

BANKS. BANK OF MONTREAL. BANK

